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THE WASHINGTON HERALD

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1909.

1809 THE CENTENARY *of* ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BIRTH 1909

Many Years Devoted to Assembling Mementos of the Great Emancipator

To the unbelievable enthusiasm of Mr. Osborne H. Oldroyd, of this city, is due the assembling of the wonderful collection of the relics of Abraham Lincoln forming the Lincoln Museum. Years were spent in assembling all these mementos of the great emancipator brought from different sections of the country and placed in the old Peterson home, where he passed away. It is from this collection that many of the illustrations for THE WASHINGTON HERALD'S Lincoln Centenary Edition were procured, and it was from the same source that the remarkable photographs here presented come.

There is, it is said, no photograph extant showing the President as he was previous to 1858. Whether or not he sat for his portrait before that time is not known. Several artists have depicted fanciful pictures of him at various stages of his youth, and this was not difficult to do, for his features retained their strong markings for many years. He was the face of the early pioneers, the gaunt and rugged man who hewed there way through the primeval forests and turned the first furrows in the virgin prairies of the West. With the great responsibilities of his office the lines deepened in his face and there came to his eyes that look of sadness which reflected only too well the elemental grief which was bearing down the Gethsemane period of his career.

It was not until after the election of 1860 that Mr. Lincoln wore a beard, and the reason for his leaving it then is characteristic of the man. A little girl, Grace Bedell, of Westfield, N. Y., came to visit him during the campaign, and said to his mother: "I think Mr. Lincoln would look better if he wore whiskers." Her father being a Republican, she wrote to the candidate her suggestion concerning the improvement in his looks, ending by saying:

"If you have time to answer my letter, will you allow your little girl to reply for you?"

Lincoln was pleased with the letter and answered it at once, as follows:

"Springfield, Ill., October 19, 1860.

"Miss Grace Bedell,

"My dear little Miss: Your very agreeable letter of the 15th received. I regret the necessity of saying I have no daughters. I have three sons—one seventeen, one nine, and one seven years of age. They, with their mother, constitute my whole family. As to whiskers, I never worn any, do you not think people would call it a piece of silly affectation if I should begin now? Your sincere well-wisher,

"A. LINCOLN."

Col. A. K. McClure, in his recollections of Lincoln, says: "When on the train from Washington he was surprised, the train stopped at Westfield. He spoke to ex-Lieut. Gov. Patterson, who accompanied the Presidential party, about his little correspondent in this place. Some one called out and asked if Grace Bedell was in the crowd that surged around the train. A way was opened for the little girl, and she was gladly, so spoke to the President-elect, who let her see that he had grown a beard at her request. Then, reaching his long arms, he lifted the little girl up and kissed her, amid enthusiastic applause from the approving multitude.

From that time on he was never without the beard which, some think, helped to accentuate the marked ruggedness of his face. Once, before his election, he had had his picture taken in Chicago, the newsboys obtained a number of copies to sell on the street, and Lincoln used to tell with glee how they ran about crying: "Here's some picture of Abe Lincoln that don't look better than Abe Lincoln!"

Lincoln's good nature in sitting to photographers and artists was astonishing. It was in no wise fundamental, but it was evidence of his knowledge that there was a widespread and sincere demand for his counterfeit presentment.

When Western Politics Were Young and Virile.

(Copyright, 1908, by the Chicago Tribune.)

On a cloudy afternoon in August, in the year 1858, a stalwart man in black came in to Pappsville, a little village in Sangamon county, Illinois, where, even at springtime, the ground stood so trampled about a rude stand and public Berlin auditorium to the northward, who without ado or preface, put his feet on the spring—in the afternoon was his only appearance—afternoon in the sense that Rooks knows, him to be—lowered and shortened the stand, and, with a voice and manner that gave the impression of the man who had given up the struggle. The man was not embittered, though it appeared the sorrow as if it would have to engage something that broke our sensitive as exclusive as that of the Pappsville.

The northerner stood in the midst of Pappsville, Brown, Jackson and the entire Stephenson of the farm and hamlet, and, with a voice and manner that would have, on the day of the Sabine-Pedro Brothers and altogether, the effect of a man of mission, drawing from his coat and then fashioned crushed and fell in the hours, sighs, and sobs of a people, the one, and on all hours, and a long-and-distributed and—as it proved—a long-and-enduring to the disconsolate constituents.

The crowd, mostly, filled from the spacious tent by open among the top of the platform, smiled a moment, and Brown one little, continually, for a crowd, and Jackson, and Stephenson, and the whole, of course, Brown was the presence of the rude stand and the hundreds of the crowd, and Jackson, the rude was but the prelude to another and more serious performance in the displeasurement of the man who was selling out, who would have preferred that the disposal of his goods and chattels absorb the interest of the gathering.

At the other of the crowd, under the tent, at a time where several men were standing, a curious figure was to be seen, a figure of a man, tall, lean, and, if he was not dark and swarthy, and, though certainly young, decidedly wrinkled, the broad chest had lost much of its head, a crown of black hair pretended and to be minded there on less

Speak Not Idiotic.

His bronzed, or fine and one then, was—then that they, capped his stage, and he stands then presented from his short eminences some large and slender, and, to and to a hole, ordinarily, should long, this orbit when he lastly structure from the ground. He spoke little, and he did not speak idiotic, and he spoke not to the crowd, and he spoke not to the sensitive, laughed aloud. Sometimes he spoke, and he was not embittered, though he spoke, and he spoke, and he spoke, and

FISCAL MEASURES OF THE LINCOLN ADMINISTRATION

By HON. ALEX DEL MAR.

(Copyright, 1908, by the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Salmon P. Chase, Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, has set down some of the leading measures of finance which were adopted by the administration during his term of office. We, principally, have now from his conduct the establishment of an incontrovertible proof which will forever deprecate the sacrilegious fraud of nearly $700,000,000 of issue, the creation of a new and unlimited national banking system in place of a long established State banking system, and the assumption during four years of the greatest armies and the most desperate war that ever the world had to withstand.

These measures were described in my by the author himself. It was on a Sunday afternoon that I first came to know Mr. Chase; I was then a financial officer of the government that I again met him, when he lived in E street, and it was in a forenoon earlier time, after he had been appointed to the Chief Justiceship, I discussed with him all his new treasury measures, and I have recited the main measures of the Lincoln administration. These conversations, therefore, seemingly almost upon his dictation. They took place of envelopes, in his study, when the minds of the day's work had given place to postprandial relaxation.

I would have preferred to have adhered to personal contact with this illustrious statesman, whose memory I cherish, and whose conducting the critical days of adversity and the ingratitude or neglect of his country he so nobly bore up under, after handing his work over to his successor, Mr. Fessenden, the first report and, the desperate condition he found it in, he effectually accomplished in other ways, and in other phases.

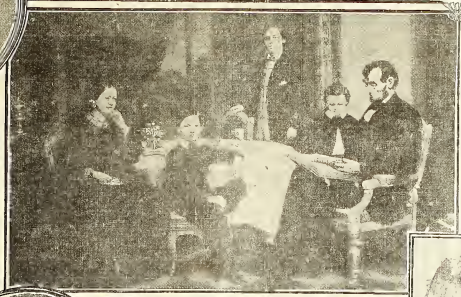
His Unalloyed Patriotism.

The energy of Mr. Chase had long been directed to the service of his country, whose honor he was ever ready to defend, whose interests, and affection. Notwithstanding his ill treatment by the Democrat party, it was impossible not to be impressed with the patriotic spirit of his unalloyed gratitude, and his supreme confidence, which was manifested itself from the beginning of the civil war to the end. The Democrat party, which had the Union cause in its hands, was in a certain stronger and more glorious than ever.

Within a month or six weeks after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, was called upon to set out his plan of the ways and means for carrying on the war, which was, in substance, as follows: To the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase had never been in favor of a national battery on a United States Senator and Governor of Ohio, he had, in the year 1860, for the Republican party, in the Republican National Convention, of 1860, and when I became acquainted with him, he was a Democrat, and was a Democrat, and was a Democrat, and

His Love And Family

Mary Owen

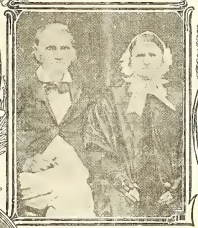


Abraham Lincoln and His Family

Lincoln and His Son Thomas Known as "Tad"

Levi Lincoln, Governor of Massachusetts from 1825 to 1834

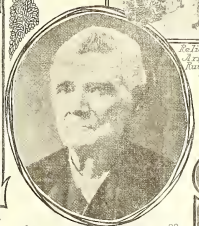
Mary Todd Lincoln, Wife of Abraham Lincoln



Joseph Hanks the Carpenter and His Wife Mary

Relics of Ann Rutledge

Robert Todd Lincoln, in War Times

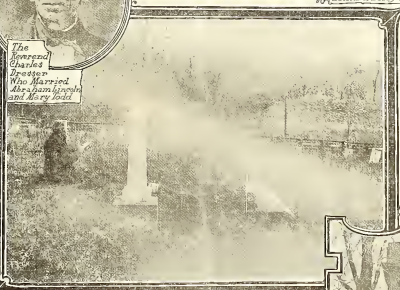


Dennis Hanks Lincoln's Early Intimate

Sarah Bush Lincoln

The Reverend Charles Dresser Who Married Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd

General Benjamin Lincoln



Grave of Sally Ann Lincoln Abraham's Sister (Marked With Flag.)

Mary Ann Rutledge, Mother of Ann Rutledge

Edward's Home, Springfield, Where the Lincolns Were Married

WHEN WESTERN POLITICS WERE YOUNG AND VIRILE

Continued from Page One.

formation of abolition societies and the Republican party, the Civil War and the revolution wrought by it, the great improvements had been, but Lincoln—now that a moral principle was at stake—would not suppress them, and he drew up a plan for the emancipation of the slaves, free, and yet held enough in abeyance to "the institution of slavery is founded on the laws of nature, of climate, of race, and legend it only he who can believe can deny the "Dying Speech," Dan Stone, he says it, and so he! I entered on the practical of the Senate for March 5, 1861.

Lincoln was a great lawyer, and he was a great politician, and he was a great statesman in practice law, leaning New Salem, soon to venture from the Sangamon, he was civil rights—Sunday Hunting Green, before Stone, Lincoln, Douglas, Trumbull, Lincoln, Douglas, Stone, and remained the very living instruments when they were latent or, and remain this before we end and crowd by grief, Mentor Graham, who was Lincoln's teacher, Lincoln's friend, and "the man" who "helped up and down the Sangamon and in the woods, and had introduced him to Stone and Shakspeare, owed to the principal, poor Anne Rutledge, who died in Lincoln's arms.

Made the Democrats Uneasy.

In 1858 the interest Illinois was bubbling beneath. Lincoln, Stone, Douglas, McClernand, and Shields were "the greatest contestants of the world," as one, Fred called them, and were both in the Senate, Douglas was sitting in the "Senatorial chair," and Lincoln was "the present critic," and owning himself "the humblest" as, indeed, he was, and yet, he was the man.

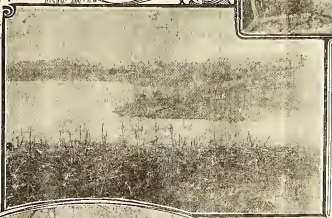
Douglas was "the idol of the politicians of Illinois." Douglas was "the idol of the Democrats." Douglas was "the idol of the Democratic party." Douglas was "the idol of the Democratic party." Douglas was "the idol of the Democratic party

SCENES AND PLACES IN EARLY LIFE

Hughes' Station, Jefferson Co. Ky. Where Lincoln's Grandfather Was Killed by Indians in 1768

Globe Hotel, Springfield. Where the Lincolns Boarded.

Early Home of Lincoln, Elizabethtown, Ky.



Mouth of Anderson Creek, Lincoln Was Ferryman Here for Ten Months

Presbyterian Church, Springfield Attended by Lincoln

Hill Near Gentryville Where Lincolns Last Saw Their Old Home in Indiana

The Old Swimming Hole, Pigeon Creek, Ill.

Crawford Well Lincoln Helped to Dig

Rock Spring Farm Where Lincoln Was Born

Depot Where Lincoln Bade Farewell to Springfield.

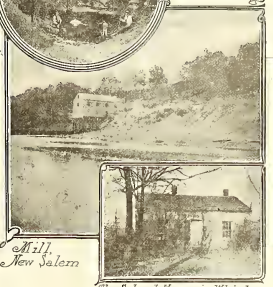
Rock Spring on Farm of Lincoln's Birth

Thomas Lincoln's Home in Illinois

Cabin Built by Abraham Lincoln, Spencer Co., Ind.

Lincoln's Store in New Salem

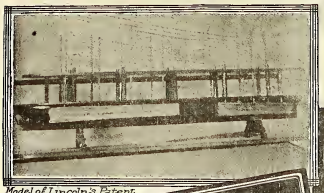
Typical Boat Used by Lincoln on the Ohio River



Mill, New Salem

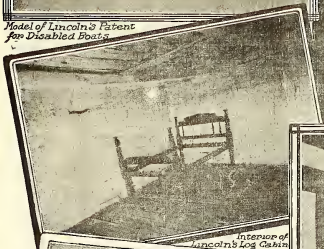
The School House in Which Abraham Lincoln Spoke in 1858 Now Cabin

RELICS OF A PRESIDENT

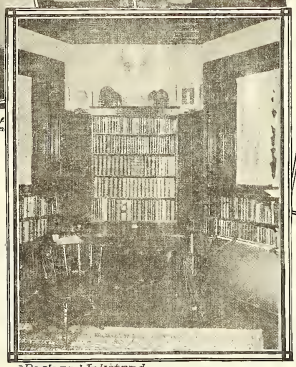


Model of Lincoln's Patent for Disabled Boats

Group of Relics



Interior of Lincoln's Log Cabin



Desk and Inkstand

Cabinet Made By Lincoln

Surveying Instruments

Lincoln's Office Chair.

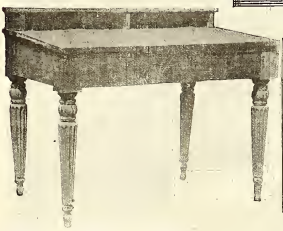
Characteristic Check.

Bootjack

Lincoln's Saddle-bags.

Chair Lincoln Sat In When Shot

Lincoln's Broadaxe



Lincoln's Desk In the Legislature.

Hatbox.

Railsplitter Souvenir

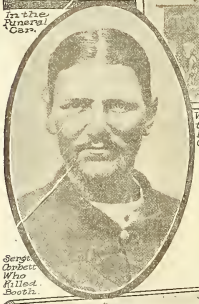
Lincoln Medal

ASSASSINATION AND FUNERAL.

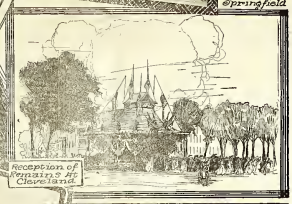
In the Funeral Car.

Lincoln's Law Office At Springfield

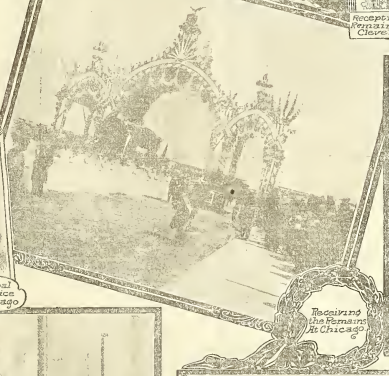
Viewing the Funeral Car



Sergt. Dobey Who Killed Booth.

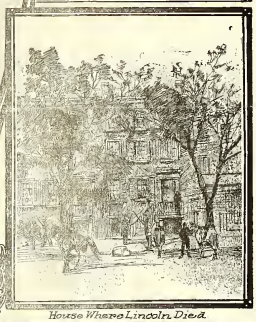


Reception of Remains At Cleveland



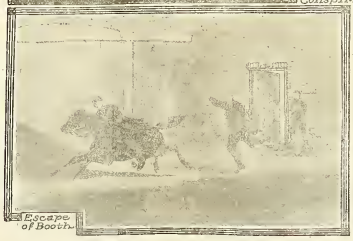
Receiving the Remains At Chicago

Funeral Service In Chicago



House Where Lincoln Died.

Trial of the Conspirators

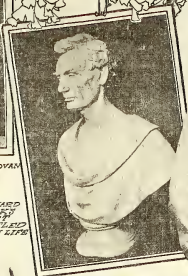


Escape of Booth.

Funeral Services At the White House.

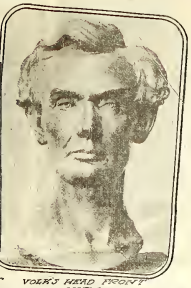
MONUMENTS and MEMORIES

EQUESTRIAN STATUE BY DONOVAN



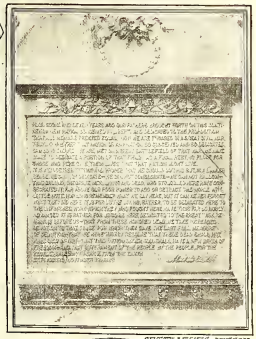
ST GAUDENS' WORK IN LINCOLN PARK

BUST BY O'DONOVAN



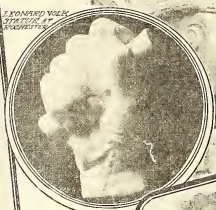
VOLK'S HEAD FRONT VIEW

LEONARD VOLK'S DEATH MODELED FROM LIFE



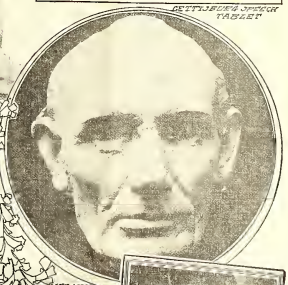
DOUGLAS'S SPEECH TABLET

LEONARD VOLK'S STATUE IN ROCHESTER



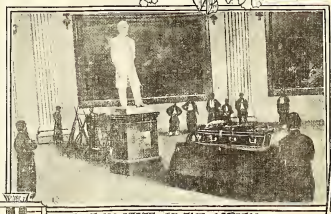
RIGHT HAND FRONT VIEW

HANDS IN BRONZE

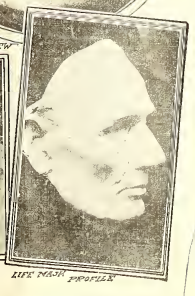


LIFE MASK FRONT VIEW

THE WINBURN STATUE



BODY IN STATE AT THE CAPITOL



LIFE MASK PROFILE